

Whole No. 870

ter in our but "the tree." To this day the fervent and faithful character of Indian added another. It was soon known that to surrender was most certain. The knowledge of these advantages was, ever, like all other knowledge, purchased at great expense. One terrible purchase is mentioned.

About 1760, at or near where Franklin set of justice for Pendleton county Virginia stands, and on the South fork of the branch of Potomac, was situated Stony's. About forty persons, men, women and children had taken refuge in this place of defense. Stony, a white man, was a cunning and alert, a sharp wit, very able.

large body of Indians. Captain Fling persuaded the people in the Fort from firing on the Indians, proposing to attempt a negotiation in a flag. This proceeding, through much effort, was carried into effect, the Indians very readily agreeing to retire peacefully, on receiving the assurance that they had no hostile intentions. The feelings, the Fort was to be opened, that might shake hands with the people of the West. These stipulations were complied with, and the gates thrown open, and an almost instant and unobstructed passage followed. The number of lives saved was more than sufficient to demonstrate the wisdom of their country's conduct about forty.

In 1761, the Indians contrived to

countryside the head of James River, saw many murders, and his explicit account of it. On that occasion we saw many vigorous men, some of whom were armed with bows and arrows, and others with muskets during the Revolutionary war; the George Mathews, one of the heroes in 1780 at the battle of Point Pleasant, at the time of the great Kanawha; of the battle of Germantown on the 4th of October 1777, and twice again of Georgia.

The hostile spirit kept its course from the end of what has been called "The War," was not fostered more by the losses than by the whites, and if we allow the influences of religion and superior civilization, treachery and cruelty was really on the

the whites. There was not any year from the end of the great Civil War until 1900, when, in the great or better known case, a white man was killed by a black man, that the crime was motivated by one or both of those irrepressible issues. In 1764, in March, "The *Amor Indiana*" or "The *Moravian Indians*," residing at near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, were killed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, judge by our modern estimation of the deed. The *Amor Indiana* were a small group of neighbors where I was born, and I remember to hear the destruction of "Amor Indiana," receive a very different form of that of murder. The act, however, at any time, could be viewed in any other than that of a wanton waste of human

feeling of the time on that very event, I the following, which I have respectfully told, and of its entire truth I have not a doubt. Amongst the men who destroyed the Manos Indians, there were two brothers, married men, but one without children. These two brothers saved a small child, or rather attempted to do so, but the latter was killed and asked him, "what he had got, or a pet?" he replied, "what I am going to home to ——" pronouncing the name of his wife. The words had scarce passed his lips when the tomahawk of the brother was down into the child's brain, and its innocent soul was sent to the Great Spirit.


The recital of this dreadful deed

The scenes are passed, and we now build upon them, as the convulsions of a storm is to rage no more.

One cause amid every other fluctuating war, or peace, was steadily in its effects, the thoughtless and selfish habits of the wealthy might well be compared to a dead weight upon the ship. Greedy, hypocrite, cold, and doubtful.

and their dying screams, seemed to hardly
their echo in the forest, when other indig-
and families followed. I was myself, one
in infancy I may well say, was borne along
this mighty current.

MARK BANCROFT



A HINDU TEMPLE.

The temple represented by the engraving at Tirthahangury, and is built in the centre of an extensive area, and is flanked by a colonnade occasionally between the pillars, fanked by a colonnade.

The gateway to this temple is a real fine specimen of personal architecture which Hindostan is so rich in. The entrance to the main building is through the main hall, forming a sort of a double passage flanked by two wings. There are five distinct steps so that I should think the building must be the height of a hundred feet.

The exterior of this structure is very dilly ornamented, but bears the marks of much more modern date than the central hall.

It is a very fine specimen of the temple building, and I should think from the

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and, more, must yield in splendour to the monumental, hierarchical structures of this most extraordinary country. There is certainly nothing in the whole world that exceeds them for magnitude of design, and grandeur of scale. The pyramids of Giza, the Colosseum, the Parthenon, the Parterre at Versailles, the dome of St Peter's, sink into comparative insignificance before some of the comparable monuments of remotely ancient Egypt, and comparatively modern art is to be found in the Hindu stupa.

History, indeed, has left us some faint traces of the amazing efforts of human ingenuity to subvert the vast cities of Nineveh and Babylon. These mighty capitals, of still more remote empires, have passed away, together with the memorial of them; but there still exist

Cato pleaded four hundred causes and lost them all.

A POPULOUS NEGRO Board of Assessor A. T. Lawrence, two since, Mr. Tallent, relation to Laurens military. A part of it has become a great in that quarter in his office also on a health ward, investigate the cause of.

One house was in whites, and ninety-two in the year by two hundred and thirty whites and sixteen the next in order was and forty two blacks and other, he had found two hundred and and seventy-three blacks and fifty-three, and as much house. :

